FINER THAN I FAR REFORE.

terday, bigger than ever before, reviewed by

a larger crowd, and for the first time resulting

and, while it woung the hear of every mother

satisfied the one whose baby was samed as the

So this time it was decided that the numer-

ous prizes should go to the youngest, the old-

with the roungest mother, the one from the

concerned mere matters of facts and were not

open to judgment, and wifich, above all else,

should leave each of the parade committee

men and committee women at liberty to sol-

emnly assure each mother that her baby was

the prettiestone on view. The resul of this

was to increase instead of diminish the number

of bables on parade. Mothers who have before

held back their own angels because they could

not endure the possiblity of a victors, ignorant, and blind committee giving to some one clase's taby the first beauty prize, were anx-

lous this year to give an admiring world a view of the prettiest child in the world. So it

came about that there were 325 bables on view and 325 mothers s-renely happy, and a

committee which for the first time in five

giving of prizes to the best decorated baby

carriage and the most original baby carriage created no jealousies and made no hearts sore.

The mothers who falled to receive such

prizes of course knew that they deserved

the most original perambulators, and were no denial of the most original beauty pos-sessed by each other baby, why, there was

nothing very sad about it. Some of the

mothers (so magnanimous they are, when

them, but as long as the awards were no re flection on the lables who occupied other than

years felt that their lives were still worth liv ing after the prizes were awarded. Even the

avident.

THE PIRST UNFURLING OF THE STARS AND STRIPES 117 TEARS AGO.

Washington Directed its Design, and Patriotic Elizabeth Rose Cut and Made It-Pine Tree, Grand Union, and Ratticenake Fings Under Which the First Battles of the Revolution Were Fought-Adapting the Beaner to the Growth in States,

On the 14th of June, one hundred and seventeen years ago, in the midst of war's alarms, the Stars and Stripes of the United States of America was born. On that date Congress

tellowing resolution: That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the naton hathirteen stars, white in a blue field. representing a new constellation.

It has never been known to what Influence the country is indebted for the choice of the stars and stripes in "Old Glore." Some supposed that the stripes were of

Butch origin, as they occur in Dutch armorial bearings, while others long considered the dewas adopted out of courtesy to Gen. Washington, on whose coat-of-arms both the stars and stripes appear

But neither idea is now accepted. Gen. Washington is said to have been very proud of his blue blood, his ancestry and his heraldic rights, and it would seem that if he had been onored by the use of devices from his coatof-arms he would have spoken of it to his alosest friends. Nothing, however, is in evidence of this, and no reference to such a posibility has been found in any of the writings of his contemporaries.



Nevertheless, Washington was closely asso dated with the first stars and stripes flag that ever flew as the standard of his country. Its ion was under his personal direction. sasisted by a committee authorized by Congrees to design a suitable flag for the nation. als was at Philadelphia some time between May 23 and June 7, 1777, and in the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, at 239 Arch street. This house is still standing, the ground floor being occupied as a cigar shop. Mrs. Ross, who was Miss "Betsey" Griscom, was a relative of Col. Boss, and kept an upholstering store.

Gen. Washington, the Hon. George Ross, and the other members of the committee went to see Mrs. Ross to ask if she sould make a flag from a design they had. Gen. Washington had made a rough sketch of the flag, and when Mrs. Rose was asked she replied she did not know whether she could do it or not, but that she would try. The sketch designated the thirteen red and white stripes and thirteen sixpointed stars. Stars of that kind had embel-Hahed the early columns of the United States. But Mrs. Ross told the committee that fivepointed stars would be better, and showed them how such stars could be cut from paper. This suggestion was accepted, and Washing-

ton inserted five-pointed stars in his sketch. Mrs. Ross made a great success of the first flag, which she finished on the following day. For many year- she was menufacturer of flags for the Government, and the business was carried on by her children many years more.
The flag of June 14, 1777, was different from

the ensign of to-day only in that there were but th rteen stars on the blue field and they were arranged in a circle. So far as is known. the blue field was taken from the banner of the Scotch Covenanters to signify, in the same manner, the league and covenant of the united evionies against oppression, likewise symbolzing vigilance, perseverance, and justice. The arrangement of stars in a circle meant the perpetuity of the Union. These with the thirteen stripes showed the number of the united colonies, and the stripes denoted the subordination of the States to the Union and their dependence thereon.



MRS. ROSS'S HOUSE.

Before "Old Glory" was unfurled to the breezes the colonies had many and divers emblems and flags. The standard of Great Britain was used up to the time of the Revolution, but each colony added to it some local distinguishing design. The colony of Massachusetts made use of the pine tree on her flags and coins, and this emblem eventually became famous. The armed - hips of New York flew a white flag inscribed with a black beaver, which emble n is now on the arms of the State.

The Stamp act was passed March 22, 1765, and went into effect the following November. It was repealed on March 18, 1706. When tidings of the repeal reached this country the whole people arose in jey, and a tall liberty pole was rected in "The Fields," in the city, bearing a flag emblazoned with the words: The King, Pit', and Liberty." A statue of Pitt was ordered for Wall street, and one of George III, for Bowling Green. The pole was cut down by the soldiers a short time after. and another pole fared the same way in the apring of 17th. Flags with the word "Liberty" on them were continually heisted and cut down in solite of the fact of the poles being girt with from more than two-thirds the way up. It is not probable that any solors were carried by the few Americans at the battle of Lexington, but soon afterward the stands old Continuatia choice a flag inscribed with the arms of Connecticut, bearing, the motto. Quitranstult austical, which was interally translated to mean. God, who transported us hither will support us. There are many and conflicting statements about the flags of that time, and no doubt many conflicting of the hattle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775, tradition has in that a large re flag tearing the hattle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775, tradition has in that a large re flag tearing the taunt. Tome if you are, was carried by the patric a. This may be true because during those times flat a were sought to co very the sentiment of the popple rather that o serve as a poetic symbol of liberty and union. In the early dark of the leve ution a flag that was well known was of blue with a field of white quartered by a red bit George's cross. In the tou inner quarter stead a pine tree. In Lossing a High flook of the American Revolution, he writers that one Mrs. Manning a dather allows described flag was carried at the battle of lunter Hill. She gave as her authorly that her faither, who was in the battle, had told her so. There are several mentions of this flag in various historical accounts of the Berolution. and another pole fare! the same war in the

Revolution.
The parent of the "Old Glory" of to-day may be said to be the Grand Union Flag." which was boisted Jan. 2. 177th, the day which gave being to the tearless American army. Its fleid was composed of the grosses M. theorge and St. Andrew, as they appeared on the British

ensign, but the first the new flag was made up of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white. The flag was raised on the American camp at Cambridge, Mass, and was saluted with thirteen gun, and thirteen hearty cheers.

The design of the Grand Union flag was the work or Dr. Franklin, Mr. Lynch, and Mr. Harriann, who were at the camp on a commission to prepare a national flag. The Grand Union flag was decided on, the Kings colors being retained in the jack to represent the ctill recognized sovereignty of the mother country, but in place of the red fighth thirteen red and white bars were instituted to symbolize the union of the colonies againt tyranny. symboliz tyranny,



CRAND UNION PLAN.

The Declaration of Independence was read in the City Hall Fark here in this city on July B. 1772, by an aide in the presence of Gen. Washington, and it is morally certain that the Grand Union flag was then, if not before, unfuried in New York.

Two very well-known flags were much in use in colonial days, the pine-tree flag and the rattle-make flag. The pine-tree was taken from the flag of Massachusetts and the motto. "An Appeal to Heaven" added to it.

It was adopted from the floating batteries of that State and was suggested as a national emblem by Col. Reed, who wrote Oct. 29, 1775, to Cole. Glover and Moylan, ask ng them if they would please to fix on some particular



color for a flag by which the Continental vessels might know one another. Col. Head closes his letter by asking his fellow officers what they thought of a white flag with a plue tree in its centre with the motto: "An Appeal to Heaven." The suggestion was adopted acon after and the six schooners first commissioned by Gen. Washington and those commissioned by Gen. Washington and those commissioned by the colonies sailed under this Tree flag.

The London Chronicle of January. 1773, describes this flag as having been flown by a vessel captured from the Americana.

But one of the most famous flags under which the colonists took their stand in defence of their rights, was the ratisenake flag. Far back in 1734, when Heriamin Franklin was edi or and proprietor of the Philadicaphia Gastie, an ar iele appeared in that paper urging the colonies to unite for the purpose of defending themselves from the attacks of the French. The article was warm and earnest, and closed with a woodcut of a snake divided into several parts, each part bearing the initials of one of the colonies, the whole placed above the motic "Join or Die," or "Unite or Die," in large etters.

This device came into much greater prominence in 1774-714, when the union of the colonies to secure their liberty was urged. The snake was divided into interest parts, and many newspapers of the day used the design as a headplece. On Feb. § 1776, Col. Garisden presented to Congress "an elegant standard such as is to be used by the 'Commander-inchief of the American Navy." This flag was of bright yellow, the centre bearing the "lively represented to Congress "an elegant standard such as is to be used by the 'Commander-inchief of the American Say," The motto below was:

"Den't Tread on Me." Congress adopted the design and is recognition of the attention ordered the flag hung in the Congress room and carefully preserved.

Histerians asy hat the color of this flag was undustrian solored. The many variations of the ratilesanke flag, and the snake was represented as "undust



THE GADSDES PLAG. PINST ARRESTAN PLAG DIS

In a French engraving, presumably from the same painting, the left-hand flag is omitted, the right-hand flag is omitted, the right-hand flag is on the ensign staff of a ship of the line. It has thirteen red and white strines, but no rattienake or other device. This would seem to show that the times produced many standards, the originals of which are notknown.

The first independence flag displayed in the care that in the same of the country of the country of the country of the care that the same of the care that had been requested by the Olivities of Safety to procure a flag had a large bus one made with a white crescent in one owner. The creacent was used in uniform with the dress of the troops who, heades wearing blue, had their care advantage with crescents increased. It has the crescent in one owner, the creased at the battle of Fort Moultrie, June 28, 1775.

It was theorescent flag that Sergant Jasper so gallantly rescued at the battle of Fort Moultrie, June 28, 1775.

The first legislation of the Continental Congress in the matter of the Foderal navy was Oct. 18, 1775, when several crusters were equipped and sent to so, for outless of care and the confess consisted. There were five First Leutenants, the senior being John to doubt, and, more than that, nothing is known bot what kind of a flag John Hag of the work of the month.

This doughty commander records that his was the first man-of-war to display the flag of America, and that it was hoisted aloft by his own hand. This statement has been indicated by his own hand. This statement has been indicated by his own hand. This statement has been indicated by his own hand. This statement has been indicated by his own hand. This statement has been indicated by his own hand the first hand had been sent to the first hand had be

to offer n prize to the prettient baby.

ed down to Whitshall. The American irrope followed them, and het re 30 clock Gen. Enox took formal possession of Fort Beorge. The keglish troops claimed the right of possession until noon and in consequence of this an american indeed to recorded.

A man who kent a boarding house, and who was full of patriotism, ren out an American dia, the first one is the city, early in the morning. This served to exasperate Commingiam, the British Marshal, who ordered the first one in the city, early in the morning. This served to exasperate Commingiam, the British Marshal, who ordered the first one of the first own of the observed of the boarding house keeper appeared with a proom, which she plead upon Cunningham's head until he was forced to retreat with all the powder beaten out of his wig.

The original diag holsted at the evacuation of New York was long preserved in the American Museum in this city, but it was destroyed when the museum burned.

One of the first m itary incidents connected with the flag occurred on Aug. 2. 177, when Lieuts. Bird and Brant Invested Fort Stanwix, or Schuylar, commanded by Col. Peter Gansevoort. There was no diag in the garrison when the seemy appeared, cut price, patriotism, and ingenuity soon overcame the matter. The design of the flag just adopted by Congress was known, and a flag was quickly mode. Sheets were cut up for the stare and the white stripes, the red was appelled from hits of scarlet cloth collected from the soldiers, while the blue was obtained from a Dutch clonk belonging to Col. Abraham Swartwout of Dutchess county. The sloge was raised Aug. 22, but what became of the improvised flag is not known.

A decided change was made in the figures.

lenging to Col. Abraham Swartwout of Dutchess county. The slegs was raised Aug. 22, but what became of the improvised flag is not known.

A decided change was made in the flag in 1714. On Jan. 13th of that year a law was passed that, after May I. 1745, the flag should be composed of fitteen red and white stripes and fitteen stars in the blue field. This was the flat of the war of 1712. The change was due to the admission to the Union of Vermont on March 4. 1719, and Kentucky on June 1. 1702. making fitteen states in the Union. The act originated in the Senate, and when it went to the frouge it provoked great discussion, but the bill was passed. The same Congress passed on March 27, 1704, a bill authorizing the building of the constitution and five other frigates. The Constitution metter known, perhaps, as "Old Ironsides," was the first ship to carry the fifteen-starred and striped banner to sea under canvas.

This flag was flown by the Constitution, also before Trip 11, by the Constellation, now at the Naval Academy, in her memorable actions with La Vengeance and I'lnaurgente: it was the flag that waved over the forts of Derne and at Lake Eric and New Orleans, and was borne around both Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hops in the Essex, the first Unite! States war vessel to display a pennant beyond silver.

In 1800 the Star Stangled Braner was first flown before the crearen beneath the walls of Constantinople on the frigate George Washington in command of Capt. William Bainbridge resorted to an admirable strateges. When the George Washington neared the forts her commonder abortened easi and made ready to anchor. As he did so he ordered as salte fired, which was nukkly responded to by the batteries of the forts.

The secone was soon shrouded in dense amoke, and when it cleared away the astonished Turks saw the frigate had taken advantage of the smoky well to glide thr ugh the narrow stratis, and was already far on her way to Constantinople.

The expresented to a flow the resone and evantage of the smoky well to gl

ished Turks saw the frigate had taken advantage of the smoky well to glide thr ugh the narrow straits, and was already far on her way to Constantinople.

To entry-four years after the 15-barred flag had been adopted, a further change in the national ensign secame necessary. This was on account of the admi-sion to the Union of five States, viz. Tennessee, June 1, 1768; Ohio, Nov. 21, 1802; Louisiana, April N. 1812; Indiana, Dec. 11, 1814, and Missission, Dec. 10, 1817. The increase of the States must be represented without destroying the distinctive character of the flag. The committee having the matter in charge wanted to increase the stars and stripes to twenty-each, but this made it evident that if the United States continued to grow the flag would soon become make the stars and stripes to twenty-each, but this made it evident that if the United States continued to grow the flag would soon become must be decided by the commander of the celebrated privateer General Armstrong, suggested that the number of stripes be refused to initize and that the blue fleit contain a number of stars to correspond to the number of states in the Union. This was adopted April 4, 1818. The first flag was made by Mrs. S. C. Reid, and had twenty stars arran ed in the form of a large star. Capt. Reid has become historical on account of his gallant defence of his ship in Faya. Boads against the attack of a British squadron in breach of the neutrality of that port. Capt. Reid was therefore the father of the flag. He died in Washington in 1831.

About the time of the return to the thirteen original stripes many suggestions were made to change the stripe of the flag materially, and the most prominent design suggestions were made to change the stripe of the flag materially, and the most prominent design suggestions were made to change the stripe of the flag was never adopted.

After the new flag had been adopted il inois was the first State to add a star. That State was admitted was Wyoming, which joined the Union Juy 11, 1860; and the fl

mothers is no questioned were seven by any's beauty is not questioned were seven or charles are the mothers who were so rewarded had some the mothers who were so rewarded had some componation, poor things, for n. s. having the mother who were so rewarded had some componation, poor things, for n. s. having the mother was a seven of the seven the world, beas its little heart. 'Fond glances at the sweetest, &c., who is calmy durious as to why it cannot swallow both its had then the crowd! Never before has the budy paried drawn such a multitude from those myster dearway and a mother through the shore by wagnen roads, and into which therefore, no one but the natives ever ponetrate. To a mere cockney visituoly begins o look very much like another, especially affer the second hundredth other has been wheeled past, the native visitor pre-septically affer the second hundredth other natives never into some for those natives never into some for the some montgomery, at 1. Thomas in 1771. The first time it was displayed on a forress of the Old World was on April 27, 1805, at Tripoll, when the fifteen starred and striped flag was raised in victory.

It was said to have been raised over Fort Nassau, New Providence, on the 28th of Januars, 1778, when Capt. John Hattburne took possession of the fort in deaptured several prizes in the harbor. This also is supposed to be one of the first occasions on which the American flag was nalled to its staff in token of atsolute defiance, as the people of the city had gathered 500 strong to demand the surrender of the forr.

The honor of having first hoisted the flag in an English portaiter the treaty of 1785 belongs to the flesiford of Nantuckel, commanded by Capt. William Mooers, and owned by William Rotch of New Hedford. The Bedford arrived in The Downs. Feb. 3, 1785 with 487 butts of whaleoid. The Political Manzine of that date says: This is the first vessel which has displayed the thirteen rebellious stripes of America in any livilish port.

An interesting story of the flag is told in connection with the famous painter, John Singleton Copley of Beston, who was in Englished patriot, visited England soon after the close of the Revolution, Having won money on a wager, he decided to use the singleton Copley of Beston, who was in Englished patriot, visited England soon after the close of the Revolution, Having won money on a wager, he decided to use the singleton copies of the story.

Elkanah Watson of Philadelphia, a distinguished patriot, visited England soon after the close of the programment of a ship representing the bearing to America of the news of the recognition of the United States of America of the story.

Elkanah Watson of Philadelphia, a distinguished with the exception of a background, which the period of the flag is the prevention of a ship representation for a picture of his said to have been the flag while the world was the resert of royat yand nature. The flag while the world was the search of the ship in a cou

THE BUNKEN TUN SIGOL FOUND. No Bodles Aboard-The Aiceto Bid Not

Pick Up Any of the Passengers. The tug James D. Nicol, which foundered two weeks ago with a loss of more than forty lives, was found at a o'clock yesterday afternoon by the ture Sammie and Municipal. which were dragging a sweep line. She was found lying on her port side in about seven fathoms, in the place where she went down, fathoms, in the place where she went down, three miles from the Highland Ligh. Diver Fred Juhnson of the Chapman Wrocking Company, which had charge of the search, went down and fastened two bitors on the Nicol. He found no bidies or personal effects, lost of the Nicol's upper works were gone but her machinery seemed to be all right, and Johnson fount in signs of an explication, the will probably be raised on the first day favorable.

London, July 7.—The steamer slacto, which salled from New York for London on June 24, neared Portland Bill this morning. She salled from New York on the day that the run James D. Nicol foundered of Sandy Hook, and it was hoped that she had picked up same of the missing excursionists, but in answer to signals she reported that she had not.

Here-

ARBURY PARK'S UNIQUE PARADE Few Real Estate Operators Possess the Daring Foresight and Ex-No Prine for Beauty This Tear, and So There Were Not 2004 Angry and Embittered Mothers-Twenty Thousand Speciators. ecutive Ability of This Asbury Park had its fifth baby parade yes-New Englander.

A good face, don't you think so? Those who in no very severe heart burnings, for this time the wise ma rons and observant athers who know him say he is one of the most genial of manage this most interesting featival decid d fellows. In addition, he is the most thoroughly alive, pushing, and energetic real estate man in this country, and has undoubtedly signed tofore such a prize has been offered each year, during the last five years more deeds than any one man or corporation. Through whose baby did not get the prize it merely enterprises and liberality he has enabled thousands to make and turn many winner that the judges acknowledged the selfhon-st dollars, while hundreds yes, thousands, of happy families are living in coses homes of their own through the generous o fers of the Boston Land Company, of which Mr. est, the emallest, the big est for age, the one Medinnia, the subject of this sketch, is the most distant home, and for such things which

ruling spirit. In December, 1887, he entered the real estate business in Medway, Mass, -his home and birthplace-where during the year he purchased more than one hundred houses and farme, including two large estates and a large hotel and stables. In 1888 he established the Medway Boot and Shoe Company, which great rapidly, its pay to I soon nombering upward of

rapidly, its pay rol soon ambering upward of 300 employees.

These enterprises caused realty an increase of about 30 per cent., including the holdings of he young thancier, and gave employment to many needy ones. In lact, *if. Medinnis caused his native town to wake up, and be intused new ill-since its inhabitants. In 1880 he sold out the entire property at a hand-ome profit and purchased 1,300 acres at Congers,



Rockland Lake, seeing and fully appreciating the wonderful natural advantages and beauties of the situation, and feeling fully convinced hat now ere else could be ound such a happy combination of mountain, lake, and river scenery and advantages.

Here, only one hour fom the heart of the metropelis, he could buy at a figure that would justify him in offering at a moderate price choice property to homessekers. In fact, he gives away lots to hose who suid, and in this way he has caused the wonderful growth of this suiturb.

consists that in offering at a moderate price choice property to homescakers. In fact, he gives away lots to hose who suild, and in this way he has caused the wonderful growth of The Grand Rockland Hotel was conceived and brought to completion; the company in 1844, an iniready it is most favorably known for ever allocal station, more that filty miles of grade; attreets, fifty houses, costing \$5,000 and upward, and about 200 heautiful villes and consulty homes have all been built, while more last year two factories were built, and Mr. McGinnis constructed the dam and divewary necessary for the new lake, which is by the way, one of it is said to have cost him nearly \$7,55,200 and property for the new lake, which is by the way, one of it is said to have cost him nearly \$7,55,200 and \$1,100 and \$

ed, and are situated in a central and convenient locality, and any one who desires to own his ewn home is a leastiful suburban town should consult Mr. McGinnis at the

Boston Land Company, No. 258 BROADWAY.

MISS HITTER THE CAU E OF TI. McCloskey Struck Out with Ris Fist and Palmero with a Chair.

Miss Minnie Rit er, a pretty blond-haired actress, was the innocent cause of a row Fri-day night between Felix McCloskey, a son of Fally McCloskey the doorke-per of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Palmero, a Spaniard. All three are staying in Bath Beach, but in separate hotels. Mr. Palmero had an engagement to meet Miss Ritter on Friday night on tapt. Abrens's pier at 85 o'clock. When he arrived at the pler he found McCloskey and Miss litter sitting at a table McCloskey and Miss Ritter sitting at a table in a corner of the tier. Going over to the table he sat down and began talking to Miss Ritter. At this, McCloskey jumped up from his seat. There was a quarrel, and McCloskey, it is said, struck at I'a mero's face. This was too much for the hot-blooded Stanisrd, and, picking up one of the cheirs, he struck a powerful blow at his rival's head. The chair atru k a post, and it was broken to pieces. Hastify grabbing and her one he throw it at McCloskey, but the latter cluded it. It would be hard to tell w at would have happened had not friends of the men come up, and seizing Palmero took him to the Lowry House, where he is staring. After Palmero was gone Mc lockey and Miss lister enjoyed the rest of the evening without further excitement.

The Suicide of a Crippled Carpenter. Richard Ricks of 24 First street, a German carpenter 34 years old, was found dead in his room yesterday morning, and it is supposed that he committed suicide. The room was that he committed suicide. The room was full of filluminating gas. Two months ago blicks who was a member of Carpenters' Union St, was discharged from Hellerue Hoszttat, where his leg had been ampu ated. Since then he has lived on a pension from the carpenters' Union, growing more morose and unacciable every day. He was last seen at we on Friday night going his his room with a can of beer. Blicks was unmarried.

Serious Accusation Against Telephone Operators.

GOUVERNEUR, N.Y., July 7 .- It is now learned from an authentic source that from the time the fire caught at Edwards day before yesterday until the telephone office was burned, re peated efforts were made to telephone to this place for a steamer and assistance, but the Gouverneur operators were alread from heir past of duty. Had they been there the measure would have been sent in time to have saved the village.

To Build a Boat Railway at The Balles.

Washington, June 7.- The Senate Committes of Commerce has added a new item to the

expended at Omaha, \$25,000 at Atchison, Kan.

Did Gilbert Attempt Suicide ! Annuny Pans, July 7 .- William Gilbert, who

liver and Harbor bill, providing for the resti-fication of the upper Missouri liver and ap-propriating \$150,000, of which \$75,000 is to be and the remainder at Saint Joseph and other localities in Missouri.

It has also desided to provide for the construction of a beat railway in the Columbia liver at The Dalles. To begin the work \$250,000 was a propriated and the construction pur under the contract system at a total cost not to exceed \$2.012,401. says he lives at Spring Lake, took off a portion of his cicthes this evening and jumped into the ocean from the Ashury avenue pavilion. He was rescued and locked up at Park Hall, He said he wanted to show the people of this place how to swim, as they knew nothing about it at Ashury Pars. The supposition is that he attempted succide.

WITNESSES WHO SAW HIM AT METER'S HOME THE MUNDER OF THE MURDER.

No Charge for Treatment Until You Picked Him Out of a Line of Prisoners as the Man They Talked To, rank With, and Showed the Way to Meyer's Room, Circumstantial evidence points strongly to George Dough rty as the murderer of Edward Moyer, the race track messenger, who was shot at 12:15 o'clock on Iriday morning in

ront of his home, 1,503 Avenue A. Dougherty is the son of the former keeper of the Brighton, a resort on Great Jones street, near the Howery. He is a slightly built young fel low, who looks oot older than 19, although he gives his age as 23 He surrendered to the police, he says, as soon as he heard that he was suspected of the murder, and asserts that he can prove an alibi. Yesterday he was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court and was remanded until Monday, by which time the police hope to complete the evidence they claim to have against the prisoner.

So far this evidence consists of the testimony of Meyer's prother, of Bernard Welmos-

helmer, the ice dealer who saw the murder from his window across the street, and of three new figures in the case-James Patterson, Henry Michaels, and George Seroggy, all of 1,503 Arenue A. These men, with the exception of Seroggy, went to Folice Headquarters resterday norning, and Tatterson and Michaels of ked Lou herty out from among a number of other prisoners as the man with whom they drank in O'llourke's saloon at reventy-minth street and Avenue A shortly before the murder and who had sked them where Meyer lived. Heyer's by the case has been also dentified Dougherty as the person, he saw putting a pistel in his post at a he walked away from the scene of the murder.

Patterson and Michaels say that they and Seroggy were standing in front of their home on Thursday pisth when Dougherty approached the group and asked if Bob Meyers was at home. They replied that he was not. Dougherty walked down the avenue and entered a saloon. He returned in a short time and asked them to have a drink. They accepted, and the Darty entered O'Rourke's a loon. The proprietor served the drinks. Dougherty and and forgot to pick up his change, which amounted to a quarter. Patterson called his attention to this forgetfulness, and thought it strange at the time. The party returned to 1.5tts Avenue A, and Patterson showed Dougherty the floor on which Meyer lived. The group into separated, Dougherty returned to a street. The shooting necured a few moments have.

Joseph Meyer said yesterday: For a week Dougherty, a man named Swift, and others have visited Mahoney's saloon, at Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue and kept asking the barkerner, Jack Scott, where my brother lived. Boy took hand test in Dougherty's roma. As young Dougherty could not set in his father's place, he gave linh \$50 to put on Dobbina. Bob well-hed the money. That's all any, one had against him, so far as I can find out.

The prisoner made this statement yesterday: I was not down to Brighton Beach on the night of the shooting, as was currently reported, nor was 11 in the neightorhoot of Meyer's house. I can prove a complete allbi. The rever was any money transaction hetween me and Meyer, a son, Henry Michaels, and George Scroggy, all of 1,503 Avenue A. These men, with the ex-

THE COMPANIS MUST PAY If They Keep Bringing Immigrants Here

FACH ARR ST. THE OTHER. Special Policemen Winters and Fisher Come to Blows in Williamsburgh.

Dennis Winters is a special policeman attached to the Lee Avenue Police Court in Williams urgh. He is about five feet tell, and stout. When he left the court yester-lay after noon to go home he saw John J. Fisher, an official dog catcher and keeper of the pound. with two assistants a cooping dogs in Division avenu . near Roshling street Pisher is much tailer than Win ers and Is also a special policeman Winters watched the dog catchers for a while and then entered a protest to Fisher against the manner in which the dogs were being caught. Fishertold Winters o go about his business. Win ers threw back the lapel of his cont and showed his shield. So did Fisher.

Now, what are you going to do about it?" asked the dog calcher.
The nen got into an argumen', and finally Fisher, it is alleged, struck Winters. Winters hit lask, and in a twinkling both were counding each offer, and both had failen at he side walk. Winters was on his feet first. He declared the day careber under arrest. Fishers assistants interfered and Winters was hit again.

charet the day catcher under arrest. Fisher's assistants interfered and Winters was hit again.

You are my prisoner and must go with me to the station, 'excla med Winters.

As a officer of the law "retorted Fisher.

Tarret ty u for assenti.

Winters took hold of the dog catcher by an arm and fisher got a grin on Winter's cost collar. In that manner they marched to the Clymer street police station, where each wanted the other locked up for assenti, kergeant forgers, after list ning to the story of each, told them that nearought to be ashamed of themseives for fighting. He directed them to make there as against each other-fore roll of ommissioner elles, and warned them that unleastiny did so he ifforces would prefer the charges. Then the Sergeant told them to get out of the a ation house. Or going out writters said he would apply to Justice foncting to morrow for a warrant ngainst fisher.

The way those dog catchers wore selving do a "said Winters at orward," was simply ourgeness, and I naturally professed. Fisher hecams at usite to me, and thus drucking me, and I was practically hepless. I attack out as the only way to defend myself."

A BIG BROOK TY FUN BAL. Ex-Alderman Mediarry Burled Testerday in Holy Cross Cemetery, Few Brooklyn funerals have been so largely

attended as that of the late ex-Alterman James McGarry, which took place yesterday morning from at Agnes's Church, at Hopt and Sackett streets. For wenty years Mr. Me-Sackett stra-ts. For twenty years Mr. Me-tiarry had been the undiscuted cheftsin of the Tanth ward, his neightours, without re-gard to party like him, and the whole ward has been in mourning for him. The church was crowled to its capacity dur-ing the celebration of the requiem mass by the let James S Dury, the rector, who as ka-in culogy f he deceased politician. Those present were ex-Register Hugh McLaughila, ex-benator Molarry, ex-Senator McCarred, Senator infley Folice Superintendent Campo-bell, John Delmar, ex-Register James Kane, Ansamblyman Hennessey, and scores of other officials and ex-officials. The body was taken to field Cross Cemeters.

THERE WERE 325 BABIES. A MAN OF MANY INTERESTS. THEY IDENTIFY DOUGHERTY. ALL FREE UNTIL CURED.

Are Satisfied You Are Cured. Bactors Mel'er and Snow Will Trent All Persons Who Apply at Their Offices Absolutely Free-No Charge Will Be Made, Except a Small Sum to Cover the Cost of the Medicines Necessary to Effect a Cure-A Question of Honor on the Part

Physicians' Work. Until further notice to the contrary Doctors McCoy and Snow will not ask for nor accept any fee whatever for consultation, advice, or treatment in any case, no matter what the disease or aliment those who apply at their offices may have. Doctors McCey and flow are so sure of their method of treatment being superior to any other that they will first perform the cure and allow the patient to judge of the officery of their plan of treatment before any fee will be asked for. The only money Incient Mer or and anow will accept will be a reasonable charge for the medicines prescribed. Hace patient will receive careful and special atten-tion just the same as when fees were charged.

of the Patient and the Success of the

Doctors McCoy and Know make a straightforward proposition to the public. They will treat and cure you, if you are curable, and wast until you are cured before asking for a fee. It will simply be a question of honor on the part of the patient. Dectors McCoy and Snow are satisfied, after their years of experience with the people of New York and vicinity, that when a person is cure ! of a disease he or she is in nine cases out of ten bonorable enough to pay for the same. If at the end of the course of treatment the patient is not satisfied he or she is cured they will not be expected to pay one penny. If, on the other hand, they feel they have been cured, they will be expected to pay a small

fee. Remember, under the terms of this offer you run so risk it is a case of cure first and pay when you are satisfied that you are cured. Doctors McCoy and spow's fees under this offer will be as low as are consistent with trained medical skill

HOME TREATMENT BY MAIL. The treatment of persons living at a distance by means of correspondence is very successful. With the aid of the symptom blank and good medicines and a careful study of each care Doctors McCoy and Snow are enabled to do good work throughout the country. Write to them.

DOCTORS M'COY AND SNOW.

Offices, corner of 42d street and Madison avenue, oppo-Offices, corner of 42d street and Madison avanue, oppo-site the Grand Central Station, and corner of 14th street and Broadway, Domestic Sewing Machine Building, New York. If you live at a distance, write for a symptom blank Address all latters to the Madison avenue office Office hours, 9 to 1 and 2 to 4 and 5 to 9 daily. Sundays, 10 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock

SCOTT WIKE PXPLAINS.

No Reason, He Says, for Permitting Mr. Croker to Leave the Majestic. WASHINGTON, July 7 .- Acting Secretary of the Treasury Scott Wike to-day made this statement in reference to the recent landing of Mr. Croker and his two sons at Quarantine and the refusal to permit Dr. Jenkins to take them from the steamer Majestic before arrival at port:

The statement by Dr. Jenkins that no reply to his despatches had been received was a surprise to me, as a prompt reply had been given to his request through Surgeon-General Wyman, in answer to a despatch from him, of which the following is a copy:

-WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1894. "(From Marine Hospital)

To the Secretary of t o T case w: "Following from Dr. Jenkins, Health Officer at New York: Will you give me permission to take Mr. Croker and his two boys off steamer Majestic at Quarantine without bargace!" "No sanitary reason why this should not be per

mitted, but believe action should be taken through mitted, But Britain.
Customs' division.
Walter Wynan, Surgeon-General.

"The receipt of this despatch, at about 4 o'clock on the alternoon of July 2, was the first information I had of this request, which despatch was promptly answered by wire to the Surgeon-General, and which I supposed would be at once forwarded by him to Dr. Jenkins.

"As will be readily seen from the above telegram, the inference is clear that the request had been made directly or through Dr. Wyman. The following day a despatch was received at the department from Jenkins, asking an anthe department from Jenkins, asking an answer to a telegram of the previous day relating to the subject in questin, and, surposing that the reply addressed to Jir. Wyman had been promptly forwards ! to New York, it was thought no further answer was necessary. "It turns out, however, that the first despatch of Dr. Jenkins had been addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury and not to Dr. Wyman, as was supposed, and had been improperly transmitted by some subordinate to the Surgeon-General without my knowledge.

Nyman, as was supposed, and had been improperly to namitted by some subordinate to the Surgeon-General without my knowledge, and that the Surgeon-General's despatch to me was predi ated upon that reference.

"Dr. Wyman, erroneously supposing that the acting Secretary had taken cognizance of the despatch so transmitted to him, did not unders' and that the Secretary relied upon him to forward his answer to Ir. Senkina, thinking it was merely for his own information.

"The explains why Ir. Senkina received no reply to his despatches. Certainly it cannot be inferred that any discourtesy was intended on my part either to Dr. Jenkina received to Mr. Croker.

"The reason that the privilege of leaving the steamer at Quarantine was not accorded to Mr. Croker and his two sons is that there was no reason stated, as will be seen in the copy of Dr. Jenkina's request embodied in targeon-timeral Wyman's despatch to me, why the unusual except'or should be made in the case. Dr. Jenvina's statement that it is not unusual to grant similar privileges is not accurate, as they are accorded only in receases, and the precedent he gives of a 'similar i stance having occurred recently when Judge Pheips's daughter was taken from the steamer Columbia in order to go to the bedside of her dring lather, is not at all in point.

"Judge Pheips was a member of the highest court in New Jersey. He had been vinister of the United States to Germany and he was shon drine. It would have been inhuman to have refuse it oes not a fire inhuman to have refuse it oes not elecuman and he was shon drine. It would have been inhuman to have refuse it oes not know that Mr. Croker was Jenkins's brother in-law.

"Judge Pheips was a member of the highest court for duty by the Tammany organization, it do not even know that Mr. Croker was Jenkins's brother in-law.

"For that upon the whole, it does not appear an inherence in law."

"For that upon the whole, it does not appear an instance in the stance in law in the exception."

"For that upon the whole, it does not

GRAY GARLE 'S LAX & INCREASED, The President Will Have to Pay Nearly Bouble Last Year's Rate.

Burgant's Bay, Mass, July 7,-The sassasors of Bourne have visited Gray Gables, estimated the value of the new structure, an I assessed the value of the new structure, and assessed the President \$100.00 this year on a rate of \$10 on \$1.000. This is as increase of nearly double the amount assessed upon the President's properly here last year. Joseph Jefferson, whose taxes have been increased, is the second largest taxeayer in the town. The larger part of this increase is caused by the erection of Mr. Jefferson's new villa and the addition to Gray Gables.

James M. Platt's Will.

JAMESPORT. L. L. July 7.—Surrogate Pelly has admitted to probate the will of James M. Platt of Nus York of the law firm of Platt & Platt of New York of the law firm of Flatt & Rowers. Mr. Flatt resided at South Haven, Suffolk county. His estate is valued at more than \$1,080,000. Mr. Platt left neither widow nor children. Yearly the whole of his estate is given to a sister. Mrs. Bileae' New York. The sum of \$10,000 is left in trust, the income to be applied for the lenefit of a governess who had lived in his family before the death of his wife. Abouss in Fifth avenue that Mr. Platt bought of James Gordon Bennett goes to a friend named Buckley.

An International Scamen's Union

A movement is in progress among sallors for the formation of an International Seamen's Union. The National reamen's Union is in correspondence with the unloss of Ireland.
Austra is Hamburs and Landon toward this end. The n me of the E glish union is the National Amaignment shilters and Friemen's inion. As international organization would mean a to all memorable of about 78,000 men.

The Flushing Wheelmen and Jockey Club at Peace Once More.

FLUSHING, July 7 .- The Mercury Wheel Club Sept. S. that date being sanctioned by the L.
A. W. The Flushing Jonesy Club have promised to share the expense thus far incurred by
the wheelmen, and will give the track free of
shares. have arranged to hold their tournament on